bust of Rizal. The anniversary of his death is a public holiday. A province bordering on Manila was created to bear his name. RizaPs portrait appears on the two-centavo postage-stamp and on the two-peso bill. His home in exile in Dapitan has been made a national park. Rizal Hall in the University of the Philippines, the Rizal Memorial Stadium, a memorial school in his native town of Calamba—the list could be continued almost indefinitely. The Filipino people feel properly that by honoring the name of Rizal they honor themselves.

GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO [8]

Aguinaldo! A name written large on the pages of American-Philippine history! The Filipino known by tradition to the Americans and popular with them! The Filipino who in revolutionary days was thought by his countrymen to bear a charmed life and who was their acknowledged leader! The Filipino who in retirement retains the affection and respect of all! Aguinaldo!

During the revolutionary period from 1897 to 1901, the supreme head of the Filipino forces was General Emilio Aguinaldo. He was successively the Commanding General, the Dictator, the President of the Revolutionary Government, and the President of the Philippine Republic. Followed the days of peace, and during the years which ensued, General Aguinaldo was content with the life of a peaceful farmer. Not often has he been drawn into public controversy, and then only to vindicate a principle. Aside from his private business, his activities have been centered on

the Filipino Veterans' Association, of which he has been the President. In 1920 the Philippine Legislature granted him a life pension of 12,000 pesos ($6,000) a year.

[8] Section read by Hon. Felipe Agoncillo, Vice President of the Veterans of the Revolution, former diplomatic representative abroad of the Revolutionary Government, and more recently Secretary of the Interior. See Teodoro M, Kalaw, *The Philippine Revolution* (1925).